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UZBEK HYDROELECTRIC PLANT DEVELOPMENTS PROJECTED FOR THE FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

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In 1937, 320 million kilowatt-hours of electric power were produced in Uzbekistan. During the war years, six hydroelectric power plants were put into operation. The postwar Five-Year Plant calls for an increase in the total capacity of Uzbekistan electric plants of 303,000 kilowatts, of which 266,000 are to be obtained from hydroelectric power plant. Total output of electric power in Uzbekistan in 1950 will be 2,135 million kilowatt-hours, which is 600 percent more than the 1937 output and 550 percent above the output of the last prewar year.

The hydroelectric power resources of Uzbekistan, excluding the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, were calculated in the electric power resources atlas of 1934 at 3,624,000 kilowatts of yearly capacity. It must be remembered, however, that in addition to natural water currents, the hydroelectric power potential of large irrigation canals, on which many hydroelectric power plants have been and will be built, is of great significance.

There are at present under construction six hydroelectric power plants, for the most part on irrigation canals, of small, medium, and large capacity.

During the postwar Five-Year Plan it is planned to build five new large hydroelectric power plants: Farkhad, Khishrauskaya, Nizhne-Boz-su No 2, Nizhne-Boz-su No 3, and Ak-Kavak No 1-bis. The largest of these is the Farkhad GES, begun during the war, which is being built in the region of the rapids of the river bending around the Mogol-tau Mountain. The Farkhad GES will be the third largest in the USSR by capacity. For its construction it is necessary to execute 15 million cubic meters of earth work and 270,000 cubic meters of concrete and ferroconcrete works. The plant will have a dam 18 meters high and a derivation canal 13.5 kilometers long. Power from the Farkhad GES will serve local power needs, particularly steel production in the Begovat Metallurgical Plant. Power from the GES, delivered over a high voltage line, will also be used by the Tashkent industrial region.

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In June 1945, the little Farkhad GES, an auxiliary hydroelectric power plant furnishing power for the construction project of the Farkhad GES, was put into operation.

The Khishrauskaya GES will be built on the Dargom Canal in the Samarkand area. The first hydroelectric power plant, the Tashgulyanskaya, was built on the Dargom Canal in 1945. The Khishrauskaya GES will be the largest in Samarkand Oblast. Planning and preparatory works for the construction of the plant are being begun this year. All its electric power will go to the city of Samarkand.

The Nizhne-Boz-su Plant No 2, the Nizhne-Boz-su Plant No 3, and the Ak-Kavak Plant No 1-bis are being built in the region of the city of Tashkent. These plants are in addition to the plants already existing on the Boz-su Canal: Boz-su-1, Kadyr'yc, Ak-Kavak-1, and Ak-Kavak-2. The Ak-Kavak-1-bis Plant is the second unit of the Ak-Kavak-1 Plant, which was begun this year.

On the Sharikhan Canal, six hydroelectric power plants will be built. Construction on one of these, No 6 which will furnish power to the cities of Margelan, Fergana, and Andizhan, has already begun. Two hydroelectric power plants being built in the region of the Namangan River are expected to go into operation this year.

It will be possible to erect 50-60 hydroelectric power plants, with a capacity of from 5,000 to 50,000 kilowatts each, in the future on the irrigation canals, such as the Boz-su, Sharikhan, Dargom, and Southern and Northern Fergana canals, alone in Uzbekistan. In the large Chirchik power plants around Tashkent, the Tabakskaya and Komsomol'skaya plants, four additional assemblies, doubling the plants' capacity, have already been installed. Finally, hundreds of small kolkhoz hydroelectric power plants can be built. All this would increase the exploitation of the republic's electric power resources by 700,000-750,000 kilowatts.

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